"Upon my wond it's true, what'll you lay it's a like" O'd Song. The less leaving, most amistically manufactured a d changest Hels I: he proceed in this city are those made by Knox. Patronne has enablished in, No. 138 Fn ton-st.

More Strikes.—The Striking Beauties so strikingly developed in our Spring and Summer Hats for Gautienen, ment strike purchasers with astocidencet, that such Hats eat be sold at such purchasers with astocidencet, that such Hats eat be sold at such prices. The southen is easy. We have no exposition Broadway rents to pay, and are raisefed with a living proof. Misse' and Children's Straw Hats and Cape, very near inasterial and becoming at equally favorable prices.

J. W. Kelledon, Sc. 125 Camal-st. farocate price.

The Frixenan, Hatter, No. 99 Fulton-st., sells all kinds of Hate much below prices paid in Broadway. A beautiful Molestin, 45; Eatra Fine, 50 50. Pensum, Lophon, Brild and all kinds of Strew and Summer Hate. Remember Friedrich, No. 90 Fulton-st.

for Meanto is the universally admitted lender of the fashions, so far as Hats are concerned. His styles, especially those for the present season, are greatly preferred to those of any other Hatter in New York. Meanto's establishment is at No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-s. PERFECTION ACHIEVED .- Scrutiny cannot discover a

plemish upon the Hars manufactured by Kwox & James, and those who wish "of Il good things to secure the best," should patronize heir estal "shment, No. 563 Broadway, near Heller's Exhibition o

Second Sight.

The extreme beauty and lightness of the Grnis Spring Hat for 1855 render it as great a favorite in this summerial weather as it was earlier in the season. Especial attention is directed to the fibeness of the material and superb finish of the fabric. Examine it and contrast it with the Hats sold at \$3, and then say if nare, as well as economy, does not invite you to purchase this che denure of American hatting at \$4 rather than any of its more courtly competitors.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Honor to Whom it is Dur -The House-keepers' Emporium, located in the large basement. Store, No. 123 Canal-ris stocked with Foreign and Doucastic Baskots, Mars, Bird Carges, Safes, Knives, Forks, Spotns, and other equally useful riticles established long before the Crystal Palace was projected, and a have furnished the hint for that greatenerprize. Children's Carr Propellors, and Rocking Horses, as usual.

J. Kello

Take a look at those Hats that Williams sells;
His place is the Crystal Hat Store, 196 Fuiton en
And there you will find Hats that can't be best;
And if your bead should be long or a little round
Not a better fifter than be has is to be found

Spring Business-coats, Spring Over-coats, Spring Geats, Spring Frecks, Spring Vests, Sgring Pants, in the largest and coat beautiful variety, of goods selected from our choicest spring importations.

D. & J. Dryllin, No. 33 and 35 John et., cor. Nassy. To Not only the beauty of a Shirt, but its durability, depends upon the lit of it. If the bosom is fall of creates and wrinkles it will soon be fretted into shireful, while Shirts that set smoothly in every part, like those made by GREEN, No. I Astor House, wear double the time, and look well to the last.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.—We don't refer to the projected Opera House, nor to the new hotels in con-templation, but to the mighty structure, six stories high, at the corner of Fulton and Nassausts.—L show Hall, the magnificent Cheap Cloth-ing Warehouse of Bookes & Co, where the newest fashiots may be had at the lowest cost, and every size and age litted to perfection.

THE BATTERY .- This delightful but much neglected promeuade is assuming its spring coat of emerald, and its noble tree will soon be clothed with rich and umbrageous verdure. Speaking ocosts and clothing reminds as that gentlemen can procure the most elegant and fashionable Spring Clothing, at very low prices, of T. SMITH, Jr., at No. 102 Faliones.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES, 1853.—
SMITH & LOURSBERRY, No. 449 Pearlest, are now receiving in store, per late strive s. a large stock of Velvet, Papestry, Brassels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings of chasts and elegant designs, which, naving Been purchased previous to the recent advance in prices, they are enabled to defige the stripe of t

Crystal Palace Carpets at HIRAM ANDERSON'S eight spacious sales rooms. No. 93 Bowery. Magnificent new style of Anminster, Turkey and Mosaic Carpets of one entire piece. Also Mosaic Rugs. Lendscapes, Table and Plano Covers, &c.; Royal Velvet and Mosaic Rugs. Lendscapes, Table and Plano Covers, &c.; Royal Velvet and Mosaic Rugs. Lendscapes, Table and Plano Covers, &c.; Royal Velvet and Mosaic Rugs. Lendscapes, Table and Plano Covers, &c.; Royal Velvet and Mosaic Rugs. Also, Fragists and American Imperial Thros-pay and Ingrais Ings. Also, Fragists and American Imperial Thros-pay and Ingrais Carpets at satematics glow prices. N.B.—Besstiffel Ingrain Carpets and Sp. 40, 50, 60, 70 smil 70 cents per yard. Oil Cloth at 216, 31, 36, 4 and 5) per yard. Also, 1,600 pieces Manking and Gourqua White Clock and Fancy Matting of a splendid quality, remarkably cleap.

OFFICE New York City Disscroomy.

No. 51 Ann-st., 24 Floor, May 6, 1833.

The Canvass for the Names for insertion in this

work is new in progress, and will be completed as early as consistent The public are respectfully requested to facilitate our operations by giving the necessary information to the gentlemen employed in cau-

In addition to the usual information embraced in the work, the Appencia will contain a lie: of all the Banks in the United Presidents, Cashiera, Discount Days, Capital, Sharos, Par Value of Shares, Dividends Payable, &c. Also a list of all the Secret and Benefit Societies, giving the names of the Officers of the Grand Lodges, Dividents, Capters, &c., with the nights and places of meeting of the Sherida, Surrogates and County Clerks in the States of New-York.

The public may rest assured that neither labor nor expense will be appared to sustain the already established character of this work for full-

The affection of advertisers is respectfully called to the fact that a large number of subscriptions have been received to this work from every State in the Union, and it will probably attain a much larger capculation, both in and out of the city, than any City Directory ever Persons whose advertisements have not been received, and who

Persons whose savermental deader their insertion, will be called upon by addressing a line to the making.

Jour F. Taow. FREE Excussion.-Those desirous of viewing the

FREE EXCURSION.—I hose desirous of viewing the beautiful and remarks vills sizes at Fort Hamilton, abvertised in another column, are invited to accompany the proprietors thither on Tussiany nest, 10th inst, by the new and commodicus steamer Eagle, leaving foot of Murray, st., at 8 and 1 o'clock. Tokets obtained graits of Niwell & Barker, No. 3 Nessuest.

LADIES FRENCH SHOE STORE, No. 372 BOWERT .-

I. MERRITT kee's constantly on hand every description of ladies', misses' and children's Boots and Shoes, manufactured in superior style, from the very best untersias that can be procured, and which he sails at reasonable prices.

N. B.—Every kind of ladies' Shoes and Gaiter Boots made to order, in the most cepart and durable manner.

A Junicious Remark - It was Keats who said that "a thing of b-auty is a joy forever," Almost everybody who examines the Boots and Shoes manufactured by EDWIN A. BROOKS is willing the Boots and Shoes manuscrated by a liver & A. S. S. has long en-cordually to calescribe to the truth of the remark. Mr. B. has long en-joyed a distinction among the cerderatine of doubnut for ability to pro-duce the most treat and tasty actions in their line. It is this taken as an artist which has advanced him so maidly in business. This agring, though his rade at No. 150 Faithon-st, becoming so harpe, and so many of his enatonees moving up-town. Mr. B. has fitted up a magnifi-cent store at No. 370 Brandway, where everything in ladies or gentle-ments pedal wear, of the latest styles and best quality, will always be found. He also continue to keep his old stand going, fully determined that both down-town and up-town shall be amply supplied.

Marino and initiated insurance.

General Muydal Insurance Company.—Assets on the 16th January, 1835, \$500,000. Profits divided, no rata, among those who do business with the Company. Office No. 7 Merchante Exchange, somer of Wall and Williamsta.

TESTEES.

Mosca H. Grinnell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Mortimer Livingston.

Morrison
ston,
Joseph W. Alsop, Jt.
Hobert L. Taylor,
F. A. Delsano,
Nichl D. Carlile,
Wu. H. Macy.
Hamsay Crooks,
Wu. Barrewall,
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G. H. Koop.
Provilings. James Brown,
Chas H Marshall,
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ALFRED OGORN, President.

HENRY HOLDREGE, Vice-President.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF MITTERS AND GLOVES, AND SEWERS OF ROCKERIN.—SINGER'S Patent Sewing Machines have re-cently been applied to your work on an extensive scale in Fulton Conney, N. Y., and are found to perform the work not only with great economy, but of wairly superior quality to hand sewing. All interested are invited to examine the machines and their work at the office, No. 322 Broodway.

F FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and publish on Clinton Hall, No. 151 Nasson et., New-York.

PATENT SELF-HEATING SMOOTHING IRONS.—Let every

bons keeper who desires to be relieved from the great heat, fatigue and expense of trening—danger of soiling the clothes, and to have the work done in half the time—use these from A liberal discount to nor-claimts and treveling agents. N. D. HENTER, NO. 398 Broadway. Le Hernia effectually cured by Mansu's newly-improved, light, self-adjusting Trues. Unquestionable reference given to those who have been radically cored and their Trusses thrown aside. Open until 5 o'clock in the evening. Massia & Co. 24 Maiden-lane.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—GAYLER'S Patent .-

India Rubber Gloves, for gardening, or any work that sails the bands: Ladies Bleaching Mia, to be worn while sowing or sleeping. These goods make the bands soft and white. For sale at Berranders, No. 60 Broadway, Hirchcock & Leaderster's, No. 347 Broadway, and by all Rubber deslers.

Broadway, and by all Rubber dealers.

J. A. C. Berrian.

Important, Wholesale and Retail. Dealers in House For Nishing Astroles.

No. 601 Broadway, New-York.

Silver Plated Ware.

German Silver and Beritannis Ware.

Composition, Ensmeled and Iron, Proced. Cooking Utensils, House. Copper and Brass Goods, Fancy Articles, Backets, &c., Brushes, Mats. Backets, &c., Sperting Tackle, &c., &c., Hardware for Buildace.

F Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding, Bedstessis, &c., would do well to call at M. William's old estab-tished warrooms, No. 130 Chathamed, our, of Mulberry-sc., where may be found the largest assurants of atticles in his line ever offered to the PRESIUM PIANO-FORTES .- Persons about purchasing

PERSIGN TAXOS — PRESIDENT AND A PRINCIPLE OF TAXOS — PRESIDENT AND A PRINCIPLE OF TAXOS — PRI THE JOURNEYMEN SCALE Co .- No Scales manufac-gred have a better reputation. Depct, No. 216 Pearl-st., N. Y.

Lyon's KATHAIRON.—This invaluable article, for erad-losing Dandroff, Carling, beautifying and preserving the Hair, is easily by all to be the best ever discovered. We should thusk the ladies by all to be the best ever discovered. We should thusk the ladies would all tay it, certainly. Price 25 cents, in large bottles, would all tay it, certainly. D. S. Bannes, No. 161 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. - No remedy can be purchased equal to Dr. Tohnas's Venetian Limiteent for the cure of Dysontery, Colic. Sea Sickness, Cropp, Chronic Rheusaniana, Toothacke, Sore Throat, Coughs, Cuts, Burns, Old Sores, Panis on the Limits, ches, Sore Throat, Coughs, Cuts, Burns, Old Sores, Panis on the Limits, Chest, Back, &c. If it does not give relief your money will be returned. Price 25 and 30 cents. Br. Tohnas's Horse Limiteent, in pint bottless, is warranted cheaper and better than any other for the cure of Colic, warranted cheaper and better than any other for the cure of Colic, warranted cheaper and better than any other for the cure of Colic, warranted cheaper and better than any other for the cure of Colic, warranted cheaper and better than any other for the cure of Colic, warranted cheaper and better than any other for the cure of Colic, warranted the cure of Colic, warranted that the cure of Colic, and the cure of Colic, warranted that the cure of Colic, warran DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. - We are en-

to speak knowingly of the virtues of this great restorative. A to speak knowingly of the virtues of this great restorative. A to speak knowingle with this office, who for a leng time has labored man contracted with this office, who for a leng time has labored to try the Bitters of which he used but a few bottles. He opto try the Bitters of which he used but a few bottles. He opto try the Bitters of which he used but a few bottles. He opto try to the base took only been curred, but is a much stronger Mecheton, he has not only been curred, but is a much stronger subthis man than before. Br. C. M. Jackson, at the German Mestore, is the original and only proprietor of this great malicitue.

For sale by dealers in Medicine everywhere.

For sale wholesale in New York, by A. B. & D. Sanda corner of Falton and Wilman sts.; Hawliand, Reces & Co., No. 30 Maiden-lane. Recent hy C. H. Ring, corner of Breadway and John-st.; Dr. Doolittie, No. 141 Urand-st.; Mrs. M. Hayes, Brooklyn; and by respectable dealers.

2.0° 2.000) Building Loos and 80 Farms will be distioned an one 20 enhances on the flist day of May, 1852. Each
obscribes will receive for 816 only, payable in instalments 4 Building
ide. If y life feet, or a Farm of from 2 to 20 series. The interest
does rule, adjoining to be less there there in, Many of the seminary
and the property of the payable of the seminary of the seminary
are rung and shares in this plut. This village of Roserale, where
here let use to exact, it only a short distance from New York Uity, and
he begin a let a stated, and tent the contented Little Fredrickston,
he begin a seminary to be seen the best elicenter that can be detred, the Roserale, Lake and and Harmanyllis, will anothly become
Licio places on Long 1 and, long known as the most healthy part of

NEW MUSIC EMPORIUM.—Atmong other improvements as have been quietly progressing during the past few weeks, we may note that which has been made by Mr. Horacte Warring, the enterious agent of Gilgren & Co's Ecolism Planes, of No. 323 Bread-rising agent of Gilgren & Co's Ecolism Planes, of No. 323 Bread-rising agent of Gilgren & Co's Ecolism Planes, of No. 323 Bread-rising agent of Gilgren & Co's Ecolism Planes, of No. 323 Bread-rising agent of the fact of the command for his purpose; so the leasest the building, and has tired up its interior in a truly splended missioners in the country, and has too at a most complete music establishments in the country, and has lost yearness and most complete music establishments in the country and risk progression of the fact of the country which has entered into with talented composers of music of the Natural has entered into with talented composers of music of contents and foreign growth his stock of music will equal that of the cost extremely publishers in the country, while for the selections of income, Melodenes and Goltzers, and indeed music all instruments of very description, his extensive establishment will present advantages purchasers that cannot be excelled. Two expections floors of the examine building No. 33- Broadway, corner of Anthony st., will be occupied by Mr. Wayma, is his Plane and Music business; and the exhibitment will be a great convenience and accommendation to the practical and ameteur musicians of this city. [Suday Mercury. NEW Music Emporium -Among other improvements

The immense success of CRISTADORO'S HAIR Paragraphy is without a parallel in the history of the toilet. But sever admit its e insulating, placeing, silkening, invigating and life-tratering qualities. The demand is steedily increasing day by day, and ten long, will entirely supersede all other preparations for the hair holds a Carraphone's No. 6 Aster House.

Let them leave the field, there is no longer an pening for other and inferior Hair Dyes since Caistrapono's femous expansion was introduced. It is now the only Dye used by ladies or extlemen of discrimination. Nothing was ever asked for it but trial discounting and the result has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its inventor. Applied privately, and sold at Chistadoro's, o. 6 Astor House, and by Drugriets.

13 Lightning Rods J. Boven's Patent, with glass nonconductors, giver platins points metallic screws, connecting joints and galvanized iron. Office No. 3 Massau st. near Wai-st. Eccle put up in all parts of the country. Address J. H. H. Sussax. LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C .- CANTRELL, OF Bownry, is not only one of our most extensive manufacturers articles, but he is unquestiously one of the most successful in or them to the autisaction of his cautomers. His seasonment is usly large, so that he is enabled to furnish any description of ering for the lades without the delay usual at most other establishment.

PROFESOR ALEXANDER C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, OR MEDICATED CONFOUND.—In price was the measure of value, Fre. Barsy might consistently sell has Tricopherous for preserving and heartifying the Harr and relieving tritation of the skin, cots, bruises, stores, &c., et one dollar a bettle. But destring to accommodate not incred the exclusive few but the popular masses—to place his valuable preparation within the reach of the million as well as the millionaire—he limited the result price at twenty he cents per large bottle, with a proportionate reduction to centers who buy to sell again. The result has been an amount of business beyond precedent, and which if it were not youched for by the entire entry of ealer, would be beyond belief. The number of bottles sold during the past year was within a fraction of one million. The year will probably reach she million and a balf. The profit realized by the proprietal upon each bottle is small—we aller now than it has ever been, for the base of one million and a balf. The profit realized by the proprietal upon each bottle is small—we aller now than it has ever been, for the technique some improvements in the namofacture of the article which add considerably to lite cost. But the enormous amount discoust of yields him an armal retent with which he is as well estified as the oublic with his Tricopherous. There is but one or plain of its value, east, west, north and south, and the vonchers of that confined as the oublic with his Tricopherous. The result of the sand Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Gross Bricain and France, &c. PROFESOR ALEXANDER C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, OR

EXTENSIVE SALE OF CABINET FURSITURE .- We

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found

Housekeepen's Furnishing Hardware and Bas-TEMPORIUM.—Fine Cutiory: Plated, Britannia, Hollow and Timber: Woodware, Refrigerators, Mest Safes, Stephadeers, Tubs, Pails, Bring Baskets, of the quality: Traveling and Saino: Baskets, Brokens, under of all kinds, time Trave, Stair Rode and Farmium Polish, to ther with a large stock of Househeeping and Fancy Goods at low loces, at the new store of Simpson & Co. 36 Canal-st, west of Greece.

COOKING UTENSILS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FNGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURE. Codies Make that and Vegethille Diabras, Bread Tousters, Upright Gridfurns, Fi Kettles, Soup Digesters, Gours, Bells, Garden Tools, Tool Ches &c. &c., at the lowest process at Brantan's, No.604 Brandway. Husersteel Catalogues may be bed (grafis) at the Wardrooms

When fleas and bed-bugs
In your beds, carpets, rugs,
With the warm summer westler appear.
Goto Lono straightway,
For his Powder, I say,
Will clear them all out for a year.

The Magnetic Powder is a safe preparation, consisting no particle of Poison, and, the Magnetic Pills for destroying at and mice, are equally efficacions. Central Depot No. 424 Broaders, Beware of counterfeits.

way. Beware of counterfeits.

E. House-Furnishing Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Goods, a fine assortment of Britannia Ware, together with Wood and Tin Wares, Mats. Brushes, Baskets, &c., &c., can be found at low prices and in great variety at No. 76 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.

J. W. & C. SillLidVAN.

FOSTER'S SELECT WRITING CLASSES, No. 387 BROAD

W. T. OSTER'S SELECT WHITING CLASSES, NO. 387 BROAD WAY.—Henrs of attendance during snumer, from 7 to 8. 8 to 9, or 9 to 10. A.M. Terms 25, for twenty lessons.

In order to extend the benealts of his system of rapid writing to those who find private lessons expensive, Mr. Sontrik proposes to give instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen, in classes, upon an scomounical, interesting and highly approved plan, at his residence, No. 387 Broadway, where Book keeping, Writing, &c., are tsught in an expeditions and superior manner to the entire exclusion of the modern charactery as prevalent in this department of education. Private tessons as usual. The What the New-York City folks say of Dr.

**Clank's celebrated Vermifuge: New-York, Aug. 25, 1852

Milant's celebrated Vermitude:

New-York, Aug. 23, 1802

This is to certify that I am well acquainted with a man fifty years of ear, for many years a resident of this city, who has been at times extremely til, but could not tell from what came, unless it was worms. He told his attending physician his stopicious, but the physician at once redicated the idea, and refused to uttend him any longer. His son then mentioned Dr. Milant's Vermifuge, and asked him if he would take it; his reply was: 'I must take something to get relief, or dio.''

They of more procured a bottle of Dr. Milant's celebrated Vermifuge, and not one-half at one dose. The result was, he passed up were of the equation of worms, cut up in every form. He got well importantly and have exposure most excellent health; and, like the soud Sameritan of oid, is endeavoring to relieve his unfortunate neighbors. He makes it his business to hunt up and eslect all cases similar to his own, that may be given over by the regular physicians, and acquest them to try Dr. Milant's Vermifuge. So far he has induced more than twenty persons to take the Vermifuge, and in every case with the most happy results. He is well suitailed that Dr. Milant's Vermifuge is far superior to any other known remedy, and that if more generally known would not fail to save many valuable lives. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Hardie, No. 124; Cannonest, New-York Gity.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. Milant's celebrated Liver Pilia, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city. Furchasers will please be carreful to ask far, and take none but Dr. Purchasers will please be carreful to ask far, and take none but Dr.

Liver Pills, can new be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchaseis will please be careful to sak for, and take none but Dr.

M'Lane's Verminge. All others, in comparison, are worthless. I

Five Arts.—A choice collection of Pictures belongins to a gentleman of well-known taste, is now on view at H. H. Legos & Co., a No. a Wall-st. It comprises specimens of Murillo, Berghem, Orisonte, Molym, Vandevelde, Du Janim, Kamfana, Domenichino, and eithers among the old masters. Also some awest Cabinet Pictures of Patrick Kasnyth, Thomas Sidney Cooper, Robbe, of Bullale, H. B. Willis, Canter, George Morland, W. Shayer, and others. The owner leaving for Furnope, this fine collection will be sold without reserve on Tuesday, May 10, at 11 o'clock.

RICH AND SPLENDED LIBRARY .- SATURDAY EVENING HIGH AND SPLEXBID LIBRARY.—SATURDAY LYENING. Mn; 7, the conclusion of the most superb Library of rich illustrated and other Works, including Ackerman's Westminuter Abbey, Oxfold and Chordon, Twols, Hume's England, 10 vols folin, (paralle morrocco); Works of Temple, Lady Montague, Sir T. Brown, Milton, Andison, Pope, Cowper, Roscoe, Cascendon, Bacon, &c.; Antiquities of Herenhandon, Vols, Idio; The Orionas Gallery of Pictures, 3 vols, Idio; Parry's Polar Voyages, 6 vols; British Theatre, 34 vols; Poert's Religious Ceremonies, 6 vols.; Rosce's Biographical Dictionary, 12 vols. Bristow's Anatomy, folio; Stiney's Arcadia, folio; Chrawck Edition of Shabspere, 10 vols; Lodge's Fortratts, 12 vols, 4 no.; Sir Walter Scott's Works, 100 vols.

Advertisers who take their orders to W. H. Mc-ONALD'S ADVERTISING HOUSE, NO. 162 Assausst, corner of Ann. ave their choice of papers. They are not confined to such as can be niced, for want of patronare, to came some one as their only agent; not who at the same time will receive business from any one who may be chaptered to send it, where there is even a small probability of receiving their pay for it. Advertisers will always do well to take the

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1853.

Persons wanting The Tribuse left at their residences or places of business will please leave their address at the publication office, or send it to us through the Post-Office. Price 124 cents a week, payable to the carrier.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications.

Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communica-

To Advertisements for The Tribune of Monday ought to be sent in fore 9 o'clock on Saturday evening

For Europe. The U. S. Mail Steamship Humboldt, Capt. Lines, will leave this port TO-DAY, at noon, for Southampton and Havre. The Semi-Weekly Tribune, containing all the latest news, can be had at the Desk, This Morning, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

The Aldermen last night did nothing of importance. Ald. Sturtevant's effort to get up one of the Railroad tracks in College-place was again talked over, and referred to the Committee on Streets. Property owneas in Church-st. also desire the removal of the rails. which seriously interfere with their building operations.

In the Board of Assistants remonstrance was made against a change of the route of the Second-av. Railroad. A message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the proposed Mammoth Pavement Contract with Russ and Reed. Both Boards adjourned to Monday.

We have the satisfaction of publishing this morning Mayor Westervelt's veto of the Great Pavement Job, to the passage of which, by the Aldermen, we briefly alluded on the 28th ult.; expressing at that time a hope that the Mayor would pursue the course which he has done. His reasons are clear and cogent, and must convince the people that the contract entered into (so far as they had

power) by the Common Council, was reckless and wasteof public money, if not absolutely corrupt. The Mayor considers such semi-executive business by the Aldermen a violation of the Charter: that all public work should be open to fair competition; that the proposed contract is a part of a system which would give Russ & Reid a life-long monopoly of paving and repairing pavements in this City: and he states that responsible parties offer to make similar and equally good pavement for a much smaller price. Upon these grounds-illegality of the proceedings and reckless squandering of the public money-the Mayor withholds his signature from the resolutions; and for this he will receive the thanks of every citizen who is truly in favor of economy and oppossed to contract-jobbing. It rema us to be seen whether the Aldermen will attempt to overrule the veto, supported as it must be by the weight of public opinion.

THE DEAD OF YESTERDAY.

The heart sickens at the record of yesterday's dreadful event. The express train of the New-Haven Railroad, consisting of four passenger cars well filled, which left here at 8 o'clock in the morning, made its regular shop. stop at Norwalk, and then proceeded upon its way. Just beyond that place the road crosses a little inlet of the Sound by means of a draw-bridge. As the train approached-it was running about fifteen miles an hour. not having gained its full speed-the draw stood open. having just been raised to allow the steamboat Pacific to pass through. The usual signals to warn the coming train were displayed, and were seen by many of the passengers. But they were not seen by the engineer. who recklessly drove forward into the gaping abyss, hurling to ruin the train and its freight of precious lives. From the track to the surface of the river was fifteen feet, and the tide was such that the water was twelve feet deep at the time. Two passenger cars took the fearful leap entire, and the third was broken in two upon the brink. They were broken in pieces by the fall, and of their occupants most were either killed by drowping or contusion, or severely wounded, the few that escaped seeming to have been favored by a miracle When our Reporters left the scene of death at 9 o'clock last evening, 46 dead bodies had been recovered. 3 of the wounded had died, and 24 more were in a precarious condition.

Who, but those whose own hearts are rent by such a calamity, can appreciate all there is of shocking and revolting in this sudden and merciless destruction? Who, but those whose tears fall over the mutilated remains of a friend, a husband, a wife, a child, while the last pressure of their farewell is still fresh upon the hand, can know how awful, how bitter it is thus to find them in such a wreck of inevitable and all-devouring death ! We see our friends exposed to other modes of danger with something of preparation : we bid a brother farewell as he goes to serve his country in battle, with the consciousness that he may never return. We hear with tranquil sorrow that men who have risked life in some perilous expedition have fallen victims to their heroism; but when in an instant, with the resistless rush of a steam-engine, at our very doors, without a previous thought or indication of danger, a whole multitude of human beings confidently journeying on errands of affection or business, are dragged into the the approbation of the Journal des Economistes, a deadly abyss, and crushed or drowned in the wreck of cars and machinery, it is inexpressibly dreadful. No other spectacle can surpass the horrors of such a scene. No other event carries desolation and mouraing into so many homes.

For remoter calamities we have had words of indignant denunciation, demands of justice upon the guilty so that safety for the future might be secured. But this is so near, so overwhelming that we have no heart to inquire who must be pronounced its cause. Wherever he may be, God belp him! Of all who to-day bear the anguish of this disaster there is none so deeply to be pitied as the man with such a burden upon his conscience. Better far to be the victim than the author of such a crime.

ACHILLI.

The ex-monk Achilli announces through a Loudon paper his intention speedily to leave England for the United States, and we may fairly presume that he is now on the way. In the prospect of his arrival, we proffer

Achilli was a Roman Priest, became an Italian Patriot then an anti-Romanist, and, having fled to England, came out in that country as an anti-Papal lecturer and preacher. While acting in this capacity, he was publicly as- products. It is this organization of village manufacsailed by Dr. Newman, (a distinguished convert from tures, as he says, that explains the cause of the existthe Anglican to the Romish Church.) as a sedu-er and ence of so many fairs in Russia, the great importance | suing year: libertine, thoroughly corrupt and licentions, and every way unworthy to be regarded as a teacher of Religion. For this attack, Newman was criminally proceeded against by Achilli, and a verdict of Guilty was obtained on the charge, but in the face of such a damaging array of testimony, running through almost the entire adult life of the ex-monk, that nobody who read the trial would have preferred to be the rindicated Achilli rather than the conricted Newman. The London Times, not apt to take the Catholic side of any controversy, was most pointed in its condemnation of the verdict and of the roling and charge of Lord Campbell, under which it was rendered. Achilli's religious congregation soon after melted away, and his migration from Great Britain is doubtless among the consequences of his encounter with

Well: he is quite right in quitting England: and none will dispute his right to turn his face toward our hospitable shores. He has a farther right to appear among us as a teacher of Religion or a censor of other men's Religion; but, should he be so unwise as to assume that character, we trust he will be most severely let alone. His right to speak is undoubted, but it does not impose on any one an obligation to listen. We presume Roman Catholics do not want to hear him, and we protest against any step being taken here that will saddle Protestantism with his tainted reputation. We do not say his innocence is impossible, though we cannot reconcile it with the testimony adduced on Newman's trial; but it is manifest that, until his character shall be cleared up, his advocacy of any form of Religion can do it no good but much evil. Let him respect that public sense of decency which commends him to silence and obscurity.

PROTECTION IN RUSSIA.

On a former occasion we invited the attention of our readers to the triumph of Russia in the Great Exhibition at London. Although but half a century since manufactures were unknown in that country, and so lately as in 1812, at the accession to the throne of the present Em peror, it could not produce even the cloth required to niform its soldiers, so different is now the case, that Russia has not only shown herself capable of competing in the exhibition with the first manufactures of Paris and Lyons, but she supplies with the products of her looms the markets of Central Asia, and is there rapidly distancing British competition, thus making a market for her food and her wool, and for the labor of her people. to the vast advantage of the nation. And all this, we beg our readers to observe, has been the result of a very short period of effective protection.

Our attention has been again called to this subject by a review contained in a late number of the Journal des Economistes of a work by Baron Haxthausen. The Baron occupied a distinguished place in the Prussian administration, and prepared himself for the study of Russia by a thorough examination of the eastern provinces of Prussia, the habits and manners of the Stavic population which bear much relation to those of the Russian people, and his statements are therefore entitled to much attention. Among them we find many tending to show the operation of protection upon the general condition of the people, and likely to be of interest for our readers, to which we desire therefore to call their attention.

Moscow is, as they know, the capital of the Russians proper-that is, of the people of the beard and the caftan, who are more than thirty-six millions in number. It is also the favorite place of residence for all those of

the nobles who prefer the re pose of private life to the cares and emoluments of the public service. They are, however, no longer seen, as in former times was the case, says M. Haxthausen, surrounded by troops of halfemployed slaves, the old metropolis having, in this respect as in all others, undergone a complete revolution. The pobles have become extensively engaged in industrial enterprises, and the serfs have been transformed into salaried workmen, occupied in various descriptions of manufacture. The city has become a great center of manufacturing industry, with a floating population of from eighty to ninety thousand persons, that leave annually, at the approach of harvest, to aid in the labors of the field at the villages in which they have left their families. The appearance of these men is described as being very satisfactory, and as giving better token of high health and good condition than that of their fellowworkmen in the manufacturing districts of Germany, France or England; and their superiority is attributed to this system of diversified labor, which enables them to combine the employments of the field and the work-

Wages are stated to be high, so much so indeed that the Baron disapproves of protection because it tends to maintain them at their present elevation. Those of our renders, however, who have been accustomed to regard the Russian serf as a mere slave liable to be bought and sold, will scarcely be disposed to disapprove of a system that enables him to sell his own labor and obtain liberal wages in exchange, however much it may meet the disapprobation of our neighbors of The Journal of Commerce and other admirers of the cheap labor system of England. Another of the injurious effects observed by our author, is that this manufactory system, the result of efficient protection, tends greatly towards dissolving the petriarchal tie existing between the master and his serfs. Instead of being surrounded, as in the purely agricultural times, by hosts of in dolent slaves, the pobles now employ servants to whom they pay wages, granting to their own serfs entire freedom in the choice of employers and employment, and entire control over their wages, minus a small annual payment to themselves out of those wages: and everywhere among the factories and machine shops these salaried workmen are taking the places of those who before wrought as slaves. Under these circumstances the patriarchal tie tends necessarily to disapnear; but this will scarcely seem to our readers a sufficient reason for joining with our author in reprobating the protective system to which these results are due.

The products of the Russian factories are not genarally consumed by the aristocratic portion of the community, being better fitted to the tastes of the less elevated classes, who, as Haxthausen thinks, are likely to be injured by these approaches toward European luxury, losing more in morals than they gain in comfort. He would seem to be a genuine disciple of the British Free-Trade school, for he disapproves of the high wages of the men who so lately were serfs, and of the increased consumption of the working classes, and thinks that a decline in morals must follow that change which is now n progress in regard to those ancient relations between master and man, which "alone," as he says, "could warrant the maintenance of Slavery." Such being his views, we are not surprised that his work should receive thorough disciple of the British cheap labor system.

From Moscow, Baron Haxthausen passed to the Goverament of Jarosiaw, one of the most extensive manufacturing districts of Russia. Independent of numerous establishments organized after the European manner, they have there a great number founded on the eminently national system of voluntary association. The origin of these, widely disseminated throughout the empire, dates back to the Middle Ages in several of the governments or provinces, in which the ungrateful character of the soil had caused them to be thus early established. They furnish almost all that is necessary for the consumption of the great mass of the people. The practical working of the system of association as there exhibited is as edifying as the principle which governs it is simple, and Haxthausen expresses much regret that the Imperial Govern ment has not exhibited more solicitude for the development of a system thus organized, instead of bestowing so much encouragement on establishments devoted to the production of articles of taste and luxury. The members of these associations, called Artels, are never, as he tells us, either defranded or deceived by the chiefs whem they select to regulate the division of laborers, and to superintend the manufacture and sale of their they have attained, and of course the large amount of the internal trade, the most important sort of commerce. Under these circumstances we need not be surprised to learn that Baron Haxthausen was greatly struck with the pleasing villages found in such numbers in this rigorous climate, and with the desire for knowledge manifested by the peasants, as well as the ability to gratify it, so frequently exhibited even in the way in which their houses are furnished.

We have rarely seen a better lesson on the advantages of protection than is thus afforded by our Prussian traveller, and it is of the more value because furnished originally by a writer who disapproves of the system to which the results are due, and because even his statements come to us distilled through the pages of an ultra-British Free Trade journal published at Paris.

Le It is stated in The New-Orleans Delta that \$20,000 vere expended in the nomination of Mr. Slidell to the Senate, by the Democratic Caucus. It also intimates that there is unexplainable hocus pocus in the withdrawal of Mr. Heb ert. Mr. Slidell's competitor, when the former was the highest on the list after six ballotings. The scramble for place seems to be by no means confined to tide-waiters, but vades the highest places. Mr. Slidell and the New Jersey Senators should have seats side by side.

The Washington Intelligencer, of Friday, announces at the War Department have resolved to abandon Fort Atkinson, on the Upper Arkansas, and transfer the troops stationed there to the new fort at Walnut Creek.

The Resolve recently passed by the Massachusetts ouse of Representatives for increasing the pay of Mem bers, has been defeated in the Senate, by a vote of 24

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, cor. of Hanover and Beaver-sts. Cabinet Doings, &c.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 6, 1831.

The Cabinet session to day was abort. Sec. Davis is still onfined to his room, but is improving.

It is currently reported that a successor to Hon. D. D. Barnard, in the Berlin Mission, is appointed, but this is doubtful. Some name Robert McLane, others James M Buchanan, both of Maryland. Pennsylvania Postmasters were the subjects of discus-

sion to day in the Cabinet. Another meeting may possibly be held to morrow afternoon. Appointments.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Teibune. WASHINGTON, Friday, May 6, 1935.

The following new Clerks have been appointed in the Third Auditor's Department Henry E. Woodbary, New-Hampshire: Patrick H.

Kentucky; M. P. Bemis, Florida ; T. G. Palmer, George Ott Wunder, J. W. Parker, J. Newcomb Knapp. Removed from the same office, F. L. Schulz. ALSOMACK.

The Gardiner Trial.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 6, 1832.

In the Gardiner case this morning, immediately on the opening of the Court, Judge Crawford gave his decision, nainly ruling out the letters. His opinion was in substance Several letters, dated 12th December, 1844, and from 8th

Several letters, date: 13th December, 1802, having been submitted to John Charles Gardiner, a witness for defendant, by whom they purport to have been written, and he having said that he neither admitted nor denied them to be in his writing, except perhaps No. 6. Col. Thomas was called by the United States and testified that each of the said letters and Inited States and testined that each of the said letters and writings, as he believed, was in the hand writing of J. C. Gardiner, whereupon the United States offered them in evidence. To this proposition the Counsel of the defendant objected. The objection, it was contended, was well founded; first, because the evidence offered consisted of the mere declarations of a stranger; second, if ordered to discredit rived here to day.

the witness, the proper foundation had not been laid, there being no denial of any one of these papers being in the witness's handwriting; third, that if they are considered the acts of an accomplice, they cannot be received, because not done in furtherance of the common object, but are all, except the letters of 44, subsequent to its attainment—fourth, that they are collateral, and fifth, that they are not rebutting excepts. The Linkel States insigned more the commetence. evidence. The United States insisted upon the competency of the evidence—first, to contradict the witness—second, as the acts of an accomplice—third, as acts of an agen of the defendant. There was an indictment agains the witness for the same offence in relation to the same ransaction pending in this Court. The question would be considered on the ground that the defendant and witness considered on the ground that the defendant and witness acted together in the preparation to support the claim of the former before the commission, and in procuring its allowance. Whether the claim was just or unjust belonged to the Jury to decide. Assuming that they acted together, bow stood the law! It was admitted by the United States that a statement of an alleged partner in crime, being a narrative of past transactions, could not be received against his fellow, but only such declarations as accompany the transactions during the conspiracy, and this could not be decided for the unbroken current of decisions leave no room for contriverting this well established doctrine. But it was nixed the supposed conspiracy between the defendant and controverting this well established doctrine. But it was anged the supposed conspiracy between the defendant and witness had for its object the use of the money obtained for the claim. That their was as strong now as it was when the calculat plan was laid, and keeps the complexey alive to this moment; and, secondly, that the object of witness was to get his brother out of the scrape. Supposing this to be so, the Court did not see how it could be connected with the original conspiracy. The purpose of that was answered, an award was made, and the inconey was paid to the detendant or his atterney. The descudant had come to Europe, and the witness was in Mexico, it was presumed from the date of one of the letters offered. At this stage of the business there was nothing to conspire about, it is subsequent conspiracy took place in relation to the defende of the accused, it must have been concocted in the summer or fail of 1851, for the defendant was in Europe when the indictment new trying was found according to evidence hereofore adduced. This indictment was for false swearing in '49. It was then complete. The crime was not committed. How the acts of an accomplice, two years after the offense was charged to have been dead of a contributed and make the complete. crime was not committed. How the acts of an accoun-ce, two years after the offense was charged to have been pilice, two years after the offense was charged to have been perpetrited, and months after its success was accomplished, could be lawfully used as substantiative evidence against the defenceant, the Court did not perceive. The Court argued the other ground on which the letters had been offered, at some length, and in combision they could not be received in evidence as the acts or admissions of a confederate, so as to affect the defendant directly, nor on the ground that the witness was an agent or accessory of the defendant, but that such parts of these letters as went to contradict the witness could be received, beaving the proof of the hardwriting as an open question for the Jury. The letter dated San Jose Mirablores, addressed to Anthony Quiros, was collateral, and could not be read. All the others were dated on after the sth of May, 1801, most of filem to Don Manuel Verastegni, Prefect of Kio Verde, and were excluded except the dates of No. 6, as evidence that witness was at San Luis Potosi on the 9th and 10th of Nov, 1801, the date of No. 11, San Luis Potosi Nov. 12, 1801, and the passage in it. Tell me the exact position of my brothers's mines, their t. "Tell me the exact position of my brothers's mines, their listance from Rio Verde, Laguivillas, etc., etc.," and the passage in the letter of 5th May, 1851, "I have already told passage in the letter of 5th May, 1851, "I have already told you that my brother has in his own name a great business, composed of many others, that we the and I) have bought between us." It was unnecessary for the Court to say how far this evidence ought to be excluded as not rebutting. The passages admitted were then read to the Jury.

Capt. Mathox was recalled by the presecution who proposed to ask hun—defendant and his brother both being present—which he saw at Mazatian?

Objected to, but objection overruled.

The question was put, witness answered. Saw the accused, never knew his brother. The witness was then cross examined.

The witnesses Bowers, Jones, and Lewis were also recalled, and were all positive that George Charles Gardiner was the person they saw. They were each examined in regard to the various matters referred to.

Mr. Partridge was recalled to identify a copy of the manifest in The Court then adjourned.

From Washington.

Washington. Washington, Friday, May 8, 1838
I learn from a reliable source that no diplomatic appointments have yet been made, or even determined upon, though some of those rumored are undoubtedly seriously thought of.

thought of.

The Military Asylum Board adjourned to day, and Gen.
Scott returned to New York. I cannot learn that anything importance was done.

The Inspector Generalship is still undecided.

Mr. Schultz was removed from the Third Auditor's office.

day. Successors to the removals have mostly been appointed. mong them a son of the late Rev. Dr. Lauris, of this city, as been restored, also Mr. Woesbury, of N. H. The appointments for the District of Columbia have not

ande, and will not be for some time to come The Cabinet had but a short sitting to day

Congressional Election. CHARLESTON, Friday, May 0, 1850, The friends of Lawrence M. Keitt are confident of his

Election of a Bishop of South Carolina. CHARLESTON, Friday, May 6, 1873 The Protestant Episcopal Convention to day, on the tweirth ballot elected Rev. Thos. F. Davis, of Camden, S.C., to the bishepri; vacant by the secession of Bishop

National Typographical Union. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Thursday, May 5, 1883. The National Typrographical Union now in session here, will close their deliberations to morrow morning. The following officers of the Union have been elected for the en-

Ing year:
President. GIRARD STITH of New-Orleans.
First Fire-President. Anonew McCowdiny Boston.
Second Fire-President. F. A. LOOGES, O'New York.
Bacording Secretary. S. H. WHITTCOME of Buildle.
Corresponding Secretary. J. P. WOODBURY, of Chicago.
Treasnor T.
Treasnor T.
M. C. Brown, of Philadelphia. The next session of the Society will be held at Buffalo on the 1st Monday in May next.

The Baltimore Printers' Strike.
BALTIMORE, Friday, May 6, 1853. The Printers' demands are still resisted, and the strikers regetting subscribers for a daily paper.

We have no mail to night South of Richmond.

Fatal Railroad Accidents.

Fatal Railroad Accidents.

John Heck was killed yesterday at the Falls of the Schulkill, by being run over by a train as he was walking on the Reading Railroad track.

Rebece a Moore, aged 10 years, was killed at noon to-day in Schuylkill, corner of Third and Hamilton sts., a train running over her as she was crossing the track for a bucket of water.

From New-Brunswick.

St. John, N.B., papers of the 5th inst., are received. The Legislature was prorogued by the Lieut. Governor on the 3d inst. In his speech he said the subject of the fisheries and trade with the United States had been submitted by him. to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and he did not doubt that the loyal sentiments of her Majesty's subjects there, would be appreciated by the Queen.

Mr. Mengher in Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 8, 1833, Mr. T. F. Meagher delivered a lecture here last night on

Grattan and the Irish before one of the most brilliant au diences ever assembled in the city. He lectures again on Saturday. Subject: "Young Ireland"

Porgeries in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI. Priday, May 8, 1852.

A man named Miller, to day, made a fail confession before the Grand Jury of this County as being a party to the forgeries perpetrated on several Banks in this city last winter. He says he drew all the money on the checks, which were executed by Nicholson and others implicated in the burning of the Martha Washington.

The Protestant Episcopal Bishopric of South CHARLESTON, Friday, May 5, 1852.

CHARLESTON, Friday, May 5, 1851.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention had seven belief
for Hishop, vice Gadsden, on Thursday, and then adjourned
till Friday. The two highest candidates were Peter J.
Shaud, of Columbia, High Churchman, and Edward Reed,
Flat Rock, Bunkum County, Low Church. The contest is very close, and great excitement exists.

Rev. Eleazer Williams.

Rev. Eleazer Williams.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 6, 1853.

New Orleans papers of Saturday have been received.

Rev. Mr. Hanson, of Bourbon notoriety, was in New Orleans. The Budderia says: "We learn from a gentleman, himself conversant with the facts, that important testimony has been discovered in this city respecting the mysterious case of Rev. Eleazer Williams, which go far to confirm the belief that he is indeed the Dauphin of France. It is derived from a person who was in close intimacy with the Bourbon family in the early part of this century, and en-tirely sustains the arguments presented in *Patnam's Maga*-Explosion of a Powder Mill.

BOSTON, Friday, May 6, 1852. The powder mills of Messrs. Swett & Davis, in Camden Me., exploded on the 2d inst, destroying the Cylinder and Corning Mills, with about 200 kegs of powder. No lives were lost. Damage estimated at \$2,500.

Disaster on Lake Ontario-Railway Intelligence, Disaster on Lake Unitario-Hallway intelligence.

ROCHESTER, Friday, May 6, 1251.

The schooner Vincennes, from Sandusky to Oswego, loaded with wheat, flour and ashes, went asore near the piers at the mouth of the Genesee River, yesterday, and

her cargo was much damaged.

The Directors of the Conhocton Railroad Company, at their meeting yesterday, in Avon, resolved to continue that road to Buffalo.

The Black Warrier at Mobile.

MOBILE, Tassday, May 3, 1859.

The steamship Black Warrior, from New York via Havana arrived here this morning. Her dates from the latter port are to the 1st inst. The news is quite unimportant.

NORFOLK, Friday, May 6, 1833.
The U. S. steamer John Hancock, from New-York, ar-

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

TRAIN RUN THROUGH A DRAWBRIDGE. FIFTY PERSONS KILLED

AWFUL SCENE.

NAMES OF KILLED AND WOUNDED. CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

WONDERFUL ESCAPES.

FACTS, INCIDENTS, &c. \

The City was startled at 114 o'clock yesterday moruing by the vague rumor of a terrible accident on the New-Haven Railroad. In a few minutes it was ascertained that the 8 o'clock Express train for Boston had run through the drawbridge east of South Norwalk,

of this City, and the anxiety of their friends was most

prove the gratifying conclusion; but late and authentic accounts only confirmed and increased the most of the earliest rumors. The latest facts received last night prove that

terrible affliction. We have hastily thrown together such reports as our telegraphic and special reporters have been able to fur-

The draw-bridge, where this awful occurrence took place, is about 250 yards from the Dépôt, and the signal cannot be seen therefrom.

The accident occurred at about 10 o'clock yesterday

sage of the steamboat Pacific, and the signal was accordingly lowered. The Engineer neglected to take no-

distance from the level of the Road to the water is about 12 feet: the depth of water about the same. The

the fortunate termination of their journey and meeting with anxiously expectant friends, were in the twinkling of an eye launched into eternity; and 46 souls were bur-

All the citizens of Norwalk were early on the spot, and

with axes, and many lives were saved, that, had not as-sistance been so promptly rendered, must have shared the same terrible fate. The unfortunate sufferers who were not drowned or

lows: When the bridge is open, and trains are not to come along, the signal is lowered out of sight. When all is right, the signal (a large red ball) is raised on a tall pole, and may be seen at the distance of half a mile, but can-

The engine and baggage cars completely fill up the gap of the channel at the bridge. The passenger cars ar drawn to the bank of the river, and are complete wrecks Most of the dead were taken out before 12 o'clock M

Mr. Geo. Selleck, who keeps a restaurant at the side of the depot, informed us that he saw the smoke of the steamboat passing through but a few seconds before the

occurred. From the evidence at the inquest, and from the statements of all who knew anything of the matter, we learn that the signal ball had been lowered full 15 minutes previous to the accident. We could not learn from any passenger or citizen of the place, nor from the evidence addreced at the inquest, that the whistle for slacking speed had been heard, or that any attempt had been made to break up the speed, as is usual in going through

through Norwalk, as two men wanted to get off there, and he would see them damaed first. Great gloom hangs over the scene of this wholesale morder. The people gather in groups and speak in saddened whispers, telling some new incident in this dreadful tragedy. A young couple who were married in New-York last evening, were going to spend their honeymoon in Boston, when their happiness was shattered, and the unfortunate bride with her jewels and robes still on her unfortunately met with a watery grave. There are many incidents of the most heart-rending nature, that had we

The scene at the car-house and baggage-room was most solemn and impressive. Never shall we forget it. Forty-six bodies of men and women, and two little child-ren were laying around! The agonized features, some covered with horrible contusions, or deep gashes—the foam issuing from the mouth and nostrils, the clinched teeth and hands, and the wet garments, formed a tableau most horrible. The friends or relatives of the deceased,

Names of the Dend.

The following is a list of names of persons killed and drowned:

6. A man, unknown, about 32 years of age, with brown hair and whiskers; had on a snuff colored coat black satin vest, brown linen pants, thin beots and white

Dr. Welch, Hartford.
 Lady, unknown, advanced in years, stout build and short grey hair; had on black velvet bonnet, and black

merino dress.

12. D. M. Opedock, about 60 years of age, residence unknown; had on him a ticket for Worcester.

13. A boy about 17 years of age, light complexion and light hair; had on a black silk cravat, black broadcloth vest, snuff-colored fine-checked kerseymere pants, thin shoes, white shirts and socks.

14. Female Child, about 4 months of age.

15. Oliver Barr, supposed to be an Agent for the Antiock College, Augusta.

16. D. W. Dimock, Mansfield, Conn.

Fall Particulars from Personal Observation.

Connecticut, and that many lives were sacrificed. The excitement spread like wildfire. The train had

painful and intense. The newspaper and telegraph offices, and hotels, were at once besieged with seekers for information, and all business seemed to be suspended. The first reports were thought to be exagerated, and modified statements afterward came which seemed to

taken plarge number of passengers who were residents

MORE THAN FIFTY LIVES WERE LOST: and the conclusion is forced upon the mind, that the carelessness of the Engineer was the sole cause of this

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTERS.

morning; and from all the testimony the Engineer seems to have been guilty of the grossest negligence.

The draw-bridge had been opened to admit the pas

tice of the signal, and the train of two baggage and five passenger cars came on at a tremendous pace—without slackening speed in the least—to the bridge, which is 55 feet across: and so great was the momentum that the engine leaped across the gulf and struck its fore part was the abundant of the abundant of the abundant. against the abutment on the other side. The engine, two baggage cars, and two passenger cars, were harled into the river, which was at high tide. The

ward end of the third passenger car was smashed up, and the hinder part prevented the remainder of the train from sharing the same fate.

The scene beggars description. Men, women and ldren, who a few moments before were anticipating

ried before their Maker without a moment's warning.

The engineer jumped from the engine just before reaching the gap: the fireman leaped off just as the engine was going into the river. Both are somewhat in-

were most active in their endeavors to rescue the unfor-tunate sufferers. The sides of the cars were broken in

killed, were taken to the houses of the citizens and most kindly cared for. We noticed the ladies of Norwalk were most indefatigable in rendering assistance to the

not be seen from the depot. At night the signal is light. ed inside. The bridge is situated behind a sharp curve, and cannot be seen from the depot. The distance of the depot from the bridge is about 250 yards.

Most of the dead were taken our belone is of the ar.

The total number of passengers on board the cars was
216, besides the servants of the Company.

traic came along: they were going at so unusually rapid a rate that he foresaw the accident and ran for the bridge, but before he could get there the catastrophe had

a town; on the contrary, the speed was greater than usual. This would seem to countenance the report that was current in Norwalk, to the effect that at Stamford, the Conductor had told the Engineer to drive like hell

time or space, we could relate, but the following must suffice. A young gentleman by the name of Robinson asked us if we had heard of the safety of Mrs. and Miss Robinson—(we had just espied their names from their dead bodies)—he was the son and brother of the two hapless ladies. We told him the truth; he was almost

wandering from corps to corpse, and eagerly searching for the features of some loved one, rendered the scene not unlike that of a field of battle.

whed:
Dr. John O. Gray, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. John O. Gray, Springfield, Mass.
Walter French, Manchester, N. H.
A lady, — Parker, Woodbury, Conn.,
Nathaniel King, Jr., Athens, Ohio,
A man unknown, about 32 years of as

7. A lady, about 30 years of age, black hair, and rather A lady, about 30 years of age, black hair, and rather dark complexion; had on grey dress, trimmed with marrow black velvet. Francis W. Sales, Boston. J. M. Hutchinson, Boston. Dr. Welch, Hartford.